Case 1:0	9-md-02118-SLR Docur	nent 291	Filed 05/24/1	L1 Page 1 of 48 PageID #: 5716
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1	IN THE UNITED STATES			DISTRICT COURT
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELA			CT OF DELAWARE
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4	TN DE . GVGLODE			CTVII ACMION
5	IN RE: CYCLOBENZAPRINE HYDROCHLORIDE EXTENDED-RELEASE CAPSULE PATENT LITIGATION,		:	CIVIL ACTION
6			:	NO 00 ND 0110 GID
7			•	NO. 09-MD-2118-SLR
8	EURAND, INC., CEPHALON, INC. and ANESTA AG,		:	CIVIL ACTION
9	Plair	ntiffs	:	
10	v.		:	
11	MYLAN PHARMACEU		: NC., :	
12	MYLAN INC., and LABORATORIES, II		:	
13	Defer	ndants	:	NO. 08-889-SLR
14				
15				
16	Wilmington, Delaware			
17	Monday, May 23, 2010 8:57 o'clock, a.m.			
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19	BEFORE: HONORABLE SUE L. ROBINSON, U.S.D.C.J.			
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23				
24				alerie J. Gunning
25			Of	fficial Court Reporter

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PROCEEDINGS

(Proceedings commenced in the courtroom, beginning at 8:57 a.m.)

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THE COURT: Good morning, counsel. Thank you for making yourselves available.

What I plan to do is start off with some questions for each party because, quite frankly, I don't really know how this process works from a practical standpoint because generally we don't get involved in this aspect of it.

So let me start off by saying that the scenario from which I have been operating is as follows. That if plaintiffs should prevail on appeal and Mylan has been allowed to continue its launch, the branded market cannot ever truly recover.

On the opposite side, if defendants prevail on appeal and Mylan has not been allowed to continue its launch, there is a market for it to enter, but it will have certainly lost money, and if other generics are allowed to enter the market when it has not, it has potentially lost market share and customers.

So certainly there are risks for both, and so I need to get some fundamental information since my job is to

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      balance those risks.
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                  So, Mr. Marsden, are you speaking for --
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                  MR. MARSDEN: I will be speaking to certain
      issues, but I think the first questions, Mr. Singer will
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      speak to.
                  THE COURT: All right. You're going to throw
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     him into the fire.
                  MR. MARSDEN: Yes. Throw him under the bus.
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      Yes.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MR. SINGER: I think that's fair enough. Good
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      morning, your Honor. How are you? Nice to see you again.
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                  THE COURT: Nice to see you.
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                  MR. SINGER: I think you fairly stated what will
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      happen to the branded market.
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                  THE COURT: Well, no, you are not saying
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      anything. I have questions.
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                  MR. SINGER: Oh.
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                  THE COURT: Yes. We're not arguing yet. I have
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      questions.
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                  MR. SINGER: Okay.
                  THE COURT: Then you can argue.
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                  So my first question is, tell me what an
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      authorized generic is as opposed to a generic who has had to
      go through the ANDA process.
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MR. SINGER: Okay. So an authorized generic as opposed to Mylan and the defendants here is simply a measure that a company like Cephalon can take to sort of mitigate harm and capture as it were some of the generic sales.

That's really all it is. So when the market goes generic,

Cephalon can contract with another company, or itself,

depending on how things work, and put out a generic version

of the drug to capture essentially some of the sales. So

what it is is a mechanism to mitigate damages as opposed to

sort of change the dynamics of the market back to where it

was when Cephalon was in a position of having a branded

product.

So hopefully that answers your question.

THE COURT: That answers the first question.

MR. SINGER: Okay.

THE COURT: So plaintiffs benefit from the authorized generic either by actually producing its own and directly making the profits from that, or by authorizing a third party and generating profits like that. All right. I understand that.

So in this case, I don't really understand the timing of what happened because it's my understanding that plaintiffs in this case did launch its authorized generic to counter -- well, that's what I want to know, that plaintiffs did launch its authorized generic, and I don't know how that

timing coincided with its filing of a TRO.

MR. SINGER: And I will ask Mr. Marsden if he has the facts if I get this right because this is the part where we sort of split this up.

The timing of this was that plaintiffs learned of -- plaintiffs got the Court's opinion at whatever,

4:00 o'clock on Thursday, read it, saw the Court's order,
analyzed it from our perspective, and began to discuss the possibility of moving for temporary relief and contacting

Mylan. At the same time, the business side of the company learned of Mylan's essential launch of the product and the response of the authorized -- authorized generic.

Response was then launched in response to that while at the same time the parties are in discussion or attempting to discuss the aspect of moving for a temporary restraining order.

I believe the timing is that plaintiffs contacted Mylan to inform Mylan that plaintiffs were intending to move for relief from the Court's order. Those contacts were not returned. And then the parties both then after that actually physically launched the product. It's sort of at some level, they kind of merged, your Honor. I mean, I don't know if anyone can show one way or the other whether at 11:00 a.m. someone did this, and at 12:00 p.m. someone did that.

THE COURT: But, to some extent, the business branch was making decisions and other -- I mean, well, it could be that there were more than one decision-maker and they had different interests in this litigation.

MR. SINGER: I think it's very fluid is what —
it was happening very quickly in response to an order, you
know, received in the afternoon. And I have laid out of my
understanding of sort of the chronology of this, but it was
certainly always plaintiffs' intent right away from the
moment they got the order and analyzed it, if there was a
basis for relief, plaintiffs moved very promptly.

I mean, this wasn't something where plaintiffs, you know, waited a couple days. You know, we contacted defendants less than 24 hours later on an order received at 4:00 o'clock on Thursday. And, again, I don't know that anybody is going to be able to demonstrate something happened at 10:00 and then something happened at 11:00. We just don't have that record in front of us today. But that is my understanding of the chronology.

And, Mr. Marsden, did I get that right?

MR. MARSDEN: I think you did, and I will just add that the authorized generic was a reaction to our understanding that Mylan had launched. And the way it works in the marketplace, your Honor, is that the generics generally will flood the market with their product, and if

you don't immediately respond with the authorized generic, your opportunity to capture some of that market is lost. Hence, the need to act essentially on a hair trigger with respect to that.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, my last question, and

THE COURT: Okay. Now, my last question, and then I have a series of questions for the defendants, and then I will let you argue.

MR. SINGER: Okay.

THE COURT: Although I stated in my decision what I thought might happen to the branded market, in other words, that it really can never be recaptured if the generics flood the market while we're waiting for the Federal Circuit to review my decision, do you have facts, figures?

If you can, for purposes of this record, just, because I'm going to ask the defendant for the same kind of information, can you tell me exactly what has happened in the past and what a branded companies like plaintiffs can expect to happen if I don't impose an injunction?

MR. SINGER: Well, what typically happens, and there are studies to show this, and we can certainly provide those to the Court, that in the scenario we have here of sort of an oral medication in the general physician market is that within -- depending on whose study you look at, within three weeks to three months, the market will be

1 90-percent generic. So we could be back here in a month and 2 the market will be 90-percent generic and it will take some 3 other time frame to do that. And when I say 90-percent generic, that's what I mean, that the prescriptions will be 4 5 filled with 90-percent generic product, whether it be from Mylan and its position, or the authorized generic that's on 6 7 the market as well. 8 And in terms of recapturing the market, which I 9 think was sort of your --10 THE COURT: Yes. What happens if I allowed 11 this, if I decided defendants had the better position after 12 all and I didn't enjoin their launch and then the Federal Circuit said, once again, you got it wrong, Judge. 13 14 MR. SINGER: The Federal Circuit being what it 15 is. 16 So what happens is the market stays generic 17 right through the Federal Circuit decision. If the Federal 18 Circuit then says, no, that was incorrect, it should have been -- it should have stayed branded all along, the market 19 20 has to be rebuilt from -- essentially from scratch, because 21 the infrastructure that was in place to sell a product such as -- and it's a substantial infrastructure, is gone. 22

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I mean, we put in our papers, your Honor, already, Cephalon has had to give notice to layoff individuals. That's the way it works. And so what happens

is if the Federal Circuit reverses, yes, the Mylan product is no longer on the market and the market for a branded cyclobenzaprine product has to be rebuilt from, I won't say ground zero, because there's some good will remaining in the market, but has to be rebuilt almost from scratch -- new, new promotional, new salespeople, all that stuff that has taken several years to be built in the first instance needs to be rebuilt from scratch, and whether it can be built to the same place is very unlikely.

THE COURT: And generally, has the Federal
Circuit granted motions to expedite? Does it have some
feeling for the exigencies of this particular kind of case?
And I don't even know what an expedited appeal means in the
Federal Circuit.

MR. SINGER: It's actually in the parties' hands. That's the beauty of this. The Federal Circuit certainly has a feeling for what's going on.

We cited, I hope it was in our papers earlier, but certainly in our papers last night, the Eli Lily case about Actavis, where the Federal Circuit essentially put in the same relief that your Honor did under 62(c), entering a stay pending appeal where the patent was found invalid for Eli Lily's Actavis product pending appeal to prevent the generic launch just so the Federal Circuit can essentially make sure, which is what we think the statute really

provides for.

But it's in the parties' hands, your Honor, because the way the Federal Circuit works is they will grant the motion for expediting. If both parties are in favor of it, there's no harm on them. They don't have, fairly speaking, the docket you have, your Honor. It's a very different docket. But the parties then control the speed of the appeal by how fast they file their briefs.

And so if Cephalon files its brief within

30 days and Mylan responds within 30 days and the reply

brief is in 15, even some shorter period, where Cephalon

files its brief within two weeks and they respond within two

weeks, et cetera, the appeal is ready for argument as soon

as that last brief goes in.

And with a joint motion to expedite the appeal, the argument will be heard on, if it's granted -- I can't make promises -- but will be heard very quickly thereafter.

So that's did nice part about an expedited appeal, is it's in the -- the people in this room, it's in our hands to file as quickly as your Honor orders us to file, and we will so do.

THE COURT: All right. Those are my preliminary questions.

MR. SINGER: Okay. Very well.

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THE COURT: I will hear from you momentarily. 2 And let's get someone up on the hot seat for 3 defendants. Mr. Wallace? 4 5 MR. WALLACE: Good morning, your Honor. Mr. Horwitz sends his apologies. He's with his 95-year-old 6 7 mother at the hospital. THE COURT: Oh, all right. Well, I have been 8 9 there, done that, and I certainly accept those apologies and 10 wish him well. 11 I was amazed when I read the cases that you 12 provided to me on Friday that, according to some of the language, the FDA considers the 180-day exclusivity period 13 14 to start ticking even after the grant of a partial summary judgment, which, in my world, judgment hasn't even actually 15 16 been entered yet. 17 How does this -- I mean, I understand there are 18 two ways that the clock starts ticking, either by a commercial launch or court decision, but in a case like 19 20 this, does the FDA blindly start the clock? How does it 21 start ticking, and are there any appeal processes and any way to go to the FDA and say, listen, the judge did this, we 22 23 don't agree with it, but don't penalize us for the judge's 24 decision.

MR. WALLACE: You put your finger on a very

complicated question of law. The 180 days is clearly triggered to start upon the marketing by the first to file. There are other things that can trigger it, and as you recall, there was some movement afoot several months ago by our co-defendants to trigger -- there are certain defaults that can occur.

And as you may recall, early on, way before trial, Mylan was having some regulatory issues regarding its ANDA, and there was a delay while additional testing materials were submitted to the FDA.

Anchen and Barr, as your Honor may recall, were urging your Honor, after there was a failure of evidence of infringement by Anchen, to enter a final judgment in Anchen's favor prior to your Honor's decision and judgment against Mylan. And I don't purport to be able to stand up here and lecture on all nuances of the triggers, but there is one trigger that floats around, that if the first to file cannot get approval and judicial clearance while another ANDA filer is clear to market for 75 days, then the first to file can, under those circumstances, lose its exclusivity.

And that, in fact, is one of the reasons Mylan wanted to start marketing, is because there is this threat, and it's a very complicated question of law.

THE COURT: I understood that -- I was surprised

to see all the jockeying that goes on among the generics with the FDA by those cases that you -- there are other worlds out there that we're not always aware of.

MR. WALLACE: Yes, we're not always on the same wavelength. I think your Honor correctly perceives that. We're friendly competitors and aggressive competitors.

So your Honor is quite right. What can trigger, we could go on for hours talking about it, and people who really understand it could go on for hours. But it's a very complicated issue, and from Mylan's standpoint, we've been litigating for several years. We tried the case. We got the opinion of invalidity. We won it fair and square, and that's why Mylan decided that in light of all those circumstances, including the potential for forfeiture of the exclusivity, launched its product.

THE COURT: Now, at this point, are all the generics, with the exception of the authorized generic, are all the generics in line involved in this litigation or are there others out there in line over which I have not had jurisdiction?

MR. WALLACE: The only generics I'm aware of that are floating around here who have challenged the patents are Mylan, Barr, Anchen and Impax.

As your Honor recalled, Impax settled after the

trial. Anchen has a judgment of noninfringement and invalidity. And Barr, of course, has a judgment of invalidity.

So as far as I know, that's the generic picture. Barr, Anchen and Impax, of course, are barred pending the 180-day exclusivity, and I cannot speak to their regulatory status. The last time I checked, they did not yet have tentative approval from the FDA.

THE COURT: All right. Now, clearly, Mylan has a lot to lose if I impose an injunction and Mylan's 180-day exclusivity period is still ticking and they are sitting there with their hands tied.

So my question to you is -- well, a couple of questions in that regard.

It strikes me that there is certainly a loss of money and potentially a loss of market share and customers. Are there ways for me to protect Mylan, but yet protect the integrity of the market and the process pending Federal Circuit appeal in terms of, do I have the authority to enjoin the other generics to at least you might lose your 180-day exclusivity, but at least you wouldn't be last on the market.

Is there a bond that should be posted, and is that permissible by plaintiffs, if defendants ultimately prevail on appeal, that would at least give Mylan some

reimbursement for the loss of money? Are there ways, practically speaking, to, again, preserve the integrity of the market pending Federal Circuit appeal, but also protect Mylan, because I do understand that Mylan has a position that should be protected.

MR. WALLACE: I appreciate that question. And just to break it up into bite-sized portions, as far as enjoining the -- well, I would suggest that Barr, vis-a-vis your Honor's litigation, is pretty much in the same situation. They got a decision of invalidity.

My friend, Don Mizerk, representing Anchen, is in a different position from Barr and Mylan in that there was no evidence of infringement presented against his client, so I've heard no suggestion from the plaintiffs that they're somehow going to take an appeal from that judgment of noninfringement when they had no evidence of infringement.

So I'm aware of no precedence, and my guess is my friend, Mr. Mizerk, is not going to volunteer any that would permit your Honor to enjoin Anchen.

I appreciate your Honor's creative thinking to figure out is there a way to somehow, in effect, recapture or toll the 180 days, and we've scratched our head over the very same thing and have not really come up with anything on that.

1 The question of bond, and I have an agreement --2 I don't know whether your Honor has gotten a copy of our 3 unredacted paper we filed last night. THE COURT: I got it this morning as I was kind 4 5 of walking in. MR. WALLACE: All right. Mr. Marsden and I have 6 7 agreed, with your Honor's permission, that we're not going 8 to mention numbers in open court. 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 MR. WALLACE: Because I don't want to have to 11 impose on your Honor or our colleagues to exit the place. 12 THE COURT: All right. MR. WALLACE: But there is a number in our 13 14 affidavit attached to that paper, which is many times more than the million dollar bond that has been suggested by 15 16 the plaintiffs. 17 If I could comment about this market 18 disruption --19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. WALLACE: -- that you and counsel for 21 Cephalon discussed, to be sure, with the launch of a generic product, the brand product will lose market share, and there 22 23 have been lots of studies on this. And it depends on the 24 product. It depends on how many generics. But it will 25 clearly lose some market share. Whether it's 90 percent,

that might be a little too gloomy for them. Generally, they don't lose much in terms of price because there will be certain customers who are going to insist on the branding product come hell or high water. There will be other customers, mainly insurance providers, who will insist on the generic if you want reimbursement.

So the branded product will be there. Since they have an authorized generic, it's their factory making those capsules, so the production will still be there. And if, for some reason, your Honor is ultimately reversed, the brand name is out there, the product is out there, the factory is out there. The branding price has not eroded that much, and obviously, if there were no generic competition, they could recapture the market share and increase the price.

So that's a little nuance on what has happened, will happen, or might happen in the market, depending on what goes on.

THE COURT: All right. So basically I think what you might be saying is as follows. Judge, go ahead and insist on expedited appeal regardless. You might not be saying that, but I would be saying that. And because the plaintiff probably -- the plaintiffs probably would not agree to the kind of number that you have mentioned in your papers, and because the branded product isn't going to go

away altogether, and your 180-day exclusivity is, undoubtedly, going to go away, that it makes more sense to allow Mylan to go forward, expedited appeal, and the harms — the irreparable injury weighs in favor of defendants more so than plaintiffs.

MR. WALLACE: Well, certainly, we have no objection to an expedited appeal, but I do want to address one thing, and that is the four factor test. And they're interesting questions about do we follow the Third Circuit four factor test or do we look at the Federal Circuit.

THE COURT: And I actually thought the D.C.

Circuit, or the District of Columbia, the cases that you gave me, was an interesting take. That you look at them all, and it really does come down to irreparable harm, which in many instances I've decided for me to predict the likelihood of success at the beginning of a case, or certainly what the Federal Circuit will do on appeal is just a guessing game on my part.

 $$\operatorname{But}\ I$$ understand that the Third Circuit standard is different than what I was reading.

MR. WALLACE: Yes. Well, the interesting thing, your Honor, of course, here, we're talking about likelihood of success after two years of litigation, a seven-day trial, and a decision of invalidity.

THE COURT: All right. Before you go any

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further, Mr. Wallace, I think I'm done with my questions. have one more question, which I think you might have already answered, but before we get into real argument, I think I will need to go back to plaintiffs and have them argue and then have you argue in response. MR. WALLACE: Certainly. THE COURT: So that I'm fair with my process. And I guess in terms of -- I think you've probably already answered that. In terms of facts and figures associated with the consequences of an injunction from Mylan, can you just tell me what you would foresee the consequences of an injunction would be for Mylan for purposes of the record. MR. WALLACE: Absolutely. And I will be very brief. THE COURT: All right. MR. WALLACE: In terms of lost future profit, there is a number in the papers --THE COURT: All right. MR. WALLACE: -- we gave you. But it gets bigger, your Honor, because we found out the affidavit or declaration that I have attached to last night's paper was done Friday morning, I think it was. Since then, we have received from plaintiffs a

form of injunction. With that reversion, we've gotten at

least three or four versions of their proposed injunction.

With every version, it gets more onerous.

The provision that really creates havoc in terms of customer relations and out-of-pocket cost, they are asking your Honor to not only make Mylan stop distributing product to the drugstores, but they are asking your Honor to make Mylan recall the product that is out there, not just until the drugstores stop selling, but to actually bring the product back. That has three serious consequences.

Number one, very bad for customer relations.

Number two, if your Honor were to issue such an injunction and the Federal Circuit were to reverse that, then that would be that much more time lost in the marketplace while Mylan would have to resupply the drugstores.

But, number three, if that product comes back to Mylan, it has been out of Mylan's hands, and it is millions of dollars worth of product. If that product comes back to Mylan, we can't just put it on the shelf for future sales. Under good manufacturing procedures, that product is destroyed. It is gone forever. That would increase the number that is listed in the declaration we filed last night by roughly 50 percent.

THE COURT: And before you sit down,

Mr. Wallace, and we get on with kind of a formal argument

last week?

part of this procedure, Mylan launched -- I take it
knowing -- I mean, there is always some risk associated
with a launch without having run the consequences of a
launch by opposing counsel and the Court, and yet here we
are today with my trying to sort out the aftermath of that.

I mean, should I hold Mylan accountable, to some
extent, for launching at risk, as I did in what I issued

MR. WALLACE: I think not, your Honor. And let me explain. If this were a product that were earlier in its life cycle, as you may recall from the trial testimony, first year sales, it was a stub year, I think we're around 9 million. Then the next year, 40 million. I've forgotten the exact numbers, but you heard it at trial.

This is a product which has now leveled off and appears to be dwindling somewhat. It's around 130 to 140 million. So one factor Mylan has to consider is if we wait two years, how much of a market will be there. If we wait 75 days, or whatever, will Anchen be doing things to trigger loss of our exclusivity?

So those are things that have to be considered in this particular situation. If there weren't other generics out there, potentially triggering a forfeiture. If the market were growing at a rapid pace, then it might be an entirely different business decision. But those are the

factors that go into those business decisions. We have an adjudication that the patent -- patents are invalid and proceeded on that basis.

THE COURT: All right. So, once again, we have business decisions colliding with a legal world.

All right. Let me go back and I will hear argument, and I take it that the parties will keep my balancing act in the forefront and mention it periodically during their argument.

MR. SINGER: Yes, your Honor. And Mr. Marsden would like a chance to speak as to some of the bond issues, because I'm flying in from Minneapolis, wasn't quite prepared for those.

I actually want to start where you ended with Mr. Wallace, which is the nature of Mylan's decision here and the extent to which this is something that can't be undone because the exclusivity period has begun to run, and we do agree, it has begun to run. And I think the sense of the argument that I was getting from Mr. Wallace was that they had sort of no choice but to do this at some level. But this really is a self-inflicted wound.

And I can talk at length about the generic exclusivity provisions, and I won't bore the Court with all the different permutations that can result here, but the clearest one that the Court should know about is found at

21 U.S.C. 355(j)(5)(D). And what that says is that the Court's decision actually does not start running the clock until the Federal Circuit affirms.

And the reason that is in there is there's actually a long history about this, your Honor, and you'll notice that some of the cases cited by Mylan predate 2003 and in relation to the generic exclusivity.

And what happened in 2003 is that Congress amended the generic exclusivity provisions of the act. And what had existed before 2003 was that your decision would have actually started running the clock. That is the way it used to work. And so generic companies were put to the difficult choice. If they had approval from the FDA pre-2003, they had to choose whether to launch at risk. And branded companies on the other side were put in a difficult situation. A decision from a Court would begin the run of the exclusivity period.

And because of that input from the industry, it said, hey, you know, you've set up this incentive for generic exclusivity and it's having all sorts of unintended consequences. Congress amended it. And what Congress did in 2003, in the statutory provision that I provided, is said that the actual clock for forfeiture based on your decision does not start to run if there's an appeal until the appeal is resolved.

So that's why this was a self-inflicted wound.

If Mylan had simply waited for the appeal to be resolved,
then there could have been a launch without any consequence,
essentially. Having sort of taken that step and ignored
sort of Congress' intent, and I'm not going to say Congress
required them to wait because Congress didn't, but certainly
the spirit of the act is that because of the drastic
consequences that happened when there's a generic launch,
Mylan should have waited.

With respect to sort of forfeiture from the other defendants, we do intend to appeal the Anchen decision not on the grounds of noninfringement, but if you recall, your Honor, there was an extensive back and forth in the case about whether plaintiffs should have to go forward against Anchen and whether their ANDA was a live ANDA.

Remember that?

THE COURT: I do remember.

MR. SINGER: Yes. And we intend to appeal the Court's decision based on that ground.

judgment in this case, and given that, Mylan should have waited. All they needed to do was respond -- they didn't need to pick up the phone. They simply needed to respond to phone calls from counsel. And that's why we don't think the harm to them should be given substantial weight. And we

recognize the balancing act under 62(c) that you have to perform with respect to the harm because, again, this was self-inflicted.

One last point on where you ended up with Mr. Wallace. It's a dwindling market. This is a market that just got started. Cephalon didn't begin to sell this product until 2007, and to walk into court and say that a product that was just begun in 2007 from zero and here in 2011, I believe the figures are roughly \$170 million, from nothing to \$170 million in a little over three-and-a-half years is a dwindling market, we just disagree. That's just not supported by any of the record at trial, and I think the record the a trial would show the precise opposite.

So that's, I think, to me, I believe the biggest issue here for you, whose harm matters more. And at a fundamental level, the harm to Mylan was a self-inflicted one. And this is something that could have been avoided with, as I said, responding to counsel and conferring, and we could have made motions to actually have this play out in a much more orderly fashion before your Honor.

So that's, I think, really the gist of what I wanted to do and respond on the generic exclusivity point.

And I'm happy to answer any questions on that.

I will just say, this is something the Federal Circuit has done before, so you're not on some kind of

unique ground.

In the Lily versus Actavis case that I cited, and it's 2010 Westlaw 337 4123, this is what the Federal Circuit did. A patent was found invalid and a motion under Rule 62(c), as was made by our clients, was made to stay a judgment, and the Federal Circuit granted that based on the analysis of the four factor test, which under 62(c) sort of merges. As your Honor knows, from your Honor's own, I think in the Union Carbide decision, your Honor did that as well. So that, we think, is sort of the standard that applies here.

And as we note, and I won't belabor this, we are here technically on a motion for reconsideration. And what we have in there is, has there been sort of a clear error by the Court in balancing the harms to both parties in the nature of the likelihood of success test under rule 62(c) for the relief that plaintiffs are seeking, and we don't see that that is there.

We have cited precedent to you in both decisions, excuse me, in all our briefing as well as last night, where the exact type of relief that plaintiffs are seeking has been ordered. Even in the face of a loss -- and the paper I got from Mylan last night applied very much a circular reason -- that since we have lost, any relief was inappropriate, because they had had a trial and had won, and

they did, and though we think, with respect to your Honor, that there are errors in that analysis.

But that's not how it works. Rule 62(c) exists for a reason, and that reason is to balance the nature and the closeness of the decision at the District Court with the harms to the parties.

And here we think your Honor found that the likelihood of success, albeit marginally, weighed in our favor because of the issues that were identified, and we think that balancing the harms clearly weighs in the plaintiffs' favor for purposes of entering the stay of the judgment so that an expedited appeal can be pursued.

So I think, you know, in a nutshell, I don't need to belabor these points, but I think the major point that I again would ask the Court to take in mind is, in fact, the sort of self-inflicted nature of the harm to Mylan and the dramatic harm to plaintiffs that will result. And it's not a situation where in two years, we sort of flip the switch and things come back on again. That's just not the case.

As we noted in our papers, just within a week of, or a few days of the Court's decision, employees were given notice, a 30-day notice of having to leave. The company -- and, again, restarting that process is an enormous undertaking. To do that again, as it took three

years, and now we're being told this is a dwindling market. To go from zero to 140, to go back and essentially do that same thing all over again. And it's not quite the same thing, because some of what -- that infrastructure does exist, but most of it will be gone. And there's really no -- there's really nothing to be done about that if the Court does not issue the injunction, or the stay, excuse me, of its judgment for appeal.

So that's, in a nutshell, the argument. I will be happy to answer any questions, particularly on the generic exclusivity point, because I know it's a source of a lot of confusion, but I have laid out, that is the provision that applies here. Had they simply waited for appeal, we would not be here today.

THE COURT: And I guess what concerns me is not so much -- well, is the maneuver by the other generics while this is being stayed for Mylan, one generic. I mean, how do I address all the other folks out there who were vying for market position and Mylan has its hands tied, setting aside the self-inflicted --

MR. SINGER: I will set that aside, because a stay of your judgment, the judgment applies to all the generics, and that's the relief that we are seeking as under Rule 62(c), is a stay of that judgment pending appeal stays it for all of them. And provided we appeal, right,

consistent with your order, the generics exclusivity clock will -- it will run because they started it. But it's not going to stop -- excuse me. It's not going to allow the other generics onto the market if relief is ordered consistent with a 62(c) stay motion. There won't be the maneuver as it were.

And I will just add that, as Mr. Wallace acknowledges, the other generics don't even have tentative approval yet. So in some sense, the jockeying that we're talking about, we were told frequently in this case that we were acting precipitously and being premature because the FDA hadn't done this and the FDA hadn't decided that. Well, the FDA hasn't decided that the other generics even have applications that should be approved yet.

So at some level, we're talking about the hypothetical and something that can't be dealt with, but I will say vis-a-vis Anchen, we absolutely intend to appeal that so that the generic exclusivity clock wouldn't have started running but for Mylan's decision to launch.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

And I don't know, Mr. Marsden, do you want to address the bond issue, and then I will have defendants respond.

MR. MARSDEN: Thank you, your Honor.

Just briefly, the bond, I think, actually goes

to this question of how can you protect Mylan, and there is a disagreement about the amount of the bond, and we would be happy to address that more fully with your Honor, although we only got their opposition last evening at about 11:30, so we have not had a chance to fully consider that.

We did propose in our form of order a \$1 million bond. That was not a number we picked out of thin air.

That's actually the number that was in the Ivax order that we modeled our form of order after.

In fact, the drug in the Ivax case was Pulmicort Respules, and the sales there were more than six times the sales of the drug that's at issue here. So we think actually the million dollar bond is quite reasonable, but we're also prepared to address the arguments that were made in the opposition that was filed last evening.

I will say we need some more information, I think, to respond to that opposition. You'll see when you review it that it's supported by a declaration from a Mr. Mauro. And although we received a draft of that on Friday, we were told it was highly confidential, so we couldn't share it with businesspeople inside Cephalon and therefore weren't really able to respond to it.

More importantly, the declaration, when you review it, your Honor, you'll see it's quite conclusory, and I'm not going to refer to the numbers because of the

agreement Mr. Wallace and I made before coming into by the court. But you'll see, yes, there are some numbers cited, but how those numbers were calculated is nowhere in the declaration, and in order to respond, we need some basic information, how much have they sold, at what price, what their profit margins are, and then we can have some sense of how they arrived at the number. Otherwise, it does not make sense.

There's also a portion, almost a third of the number they're asking for, that relates to a period after the 180-day exclusivity, and we don't understand the basis for that at all.

So the upshot of this, your Honor, is, you can set the appropriate amount of bond after we've been heard on what that amount of bond should be, and we think that addresses whatever considerations should be given to the harm that Mylan may have suffered.

I also wanted to briefly address the recall issue that Mr. Wallace also raised.

It's our understanding that there is no regulation requiring that recalled product be destroyed. It is true that good manufacturing practices would require that you be able to understand how the drug was stored, but at least to the extent that this drug that has been shipped is in warehouses, it should be relatively easy for Mylan to

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reconstruct what the custody has been and how the drug has been stored.

With respect to the other factors -- and, your Honor, we don't know what their cost of goods is, but generally the generic's cost of goods is quite low, so even if that product had to be destroyed, we don't believe that damages would be large.

With respect to the customer relations and other issues, I think that goes to the point that Mr. Singer raised, which is this is a self-inflicted wound, to a large degree.

The only other issue I will raise for now on the form of the order is we had included a ban on manufacturing. I told Mr. Wallace when I came into by the court today that we agree that that can come out of the proposed order, but we otherwise believe that the order should be entered as we provided it to the other side, and we're prepared to hand up that form of order to your Honor this morning.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

MR. MARSDEN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Wallace?

MR. WALLACE: I apologize for my laryngitis. And that's the reason I'm trying to be more of a good

listener today than a talker.

Several points. I will be very brief, your

Honor. It is absolutely incorrect that all generic potential competitors are covered by your Honor's judgment, because Impax is out of the case. They have a deal with Impax. I've never seen it. I don't know what it says, but they're not going to be governed by whatever your Honor does with your judgment. All right? So that's another potential triggering possibility.

As far as the amount of the bond is concerned, I will take plaintiffs at their word. Gross sales are now 170 million. I will take Mr. Singer at his word. Generics will capture 90 percent of the market. That gives the generics \$153 million in sales first year.

I will take Mr. Marsden's word, the generic costs are quite low. So we're talking about, by their calculations, Mylan in a year should sell \$75 million in product with costs quite, quite low. A million dollar bond is not even in the same universe, your Honor.

The recall -- it's very easy for Mr. Marsden to say, well, we can ask people where they kept product in the warehouse, but as your Honor knows, sometimes evil people tamper with drugs. You remember the Tylenol scare that almost brought Johnson & Johnson to its demise.

Mylan has good manufacturing practices. Whether it's required by the law or not, Mylan is not going to gamble on its reputation. Any product that's recalled,

regardless of Mr. Marsden's lecture about the law, will be destroyed, period. It's not negotiable.

I do want to just briefly mention two Federal Circuit cases that I found last night, which may or may not be -- and I think are not in our briefs, and I apologize. We've been filing a lot of briefs, and I apologize, your Honor.

One is the Reebok case, 32 F. 3d 1552 from 1994. And the other is the PGH case from the Federal Circuit, 469 F. 3d at 1361 from 2007.

And I cite these two cases for a very important proposition, and that relates to the four-part test. The Federal Circuit in these two cases -- and these are cases for publication. The Lily case that they keep talking about is a not for publication, non-precedential case. These are two cases for publication, officially reported.

Both cases make it quite clear that if the party requesting injunctive relief cannot show probability of success, that is absolutely the end of the discussion.

There's no weighing of the other factors. No probability of success, end of discussion.

And as your Honor knows from our paper we filed on Friday, 50/50 is a matter of law. We cited cases. 50/50 is a matter of law is not probability of success.

So thank you very much, your Honor. I realize

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these are very complicated issues, and we appreciate your tolerance of all the papers and motions and arguments. THE COURT: One final question for you, Mr. Wallace. In terms of this product that has been destroyed, did you provide me in your papers the costs of that product? MR. WALLACE: It has not been destroyed. THE COURT: Well, I mean, if --MR. WALLACE: If? THE COURT: If I were to embrace plaintiffs' position and the terms of the injunction that they are proposing, it seems to me as though one consideration I would want to take into account in weighing that possibility would be the costs of -- the costs of the recall, including the costs of the product. And if you have not provided me with a number --MR. WALLACE: You're absolutely right, I have not provided you with that number because the first versions of the proposed injunction that we got until Friday afternoon didn't even ask for a recall. THE COURT: All right. MR. WALLACE: I have asked Mylan to attempt to get a declaration addressing that very point today. THE COURT: All right.

MR. WALLACE: That we can get to your Honor.

can tell you, it would be millions of dollars. I can't give you a more precise number than that, but I knew you would ask for me that, and that's why yesterday we requested that Mylan move with that posthaste.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Wallace.

MR. WALLACE: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: A final -- oh, yes, sir. Anyone else? Yes. I'm sorry. All defendants.

MR. MIZERK: Good morning, your Honor. Dor Mizerk on behalf of Anchen.

And I wasn't planning on speaking until I heard the plaintiffs say that they thought that whatever order you entered would be a stay of the other defendants as well, and that was news to me. If you go back to the original pleading, the TRO emergency relief request that the plaintiffs made, that was an injunction, the TRO only against Mylan. And subsequently we have not even seen all the papers because the Mylan papers were filed under seal, so we don't even know what Mylan has said in response to any of this that has been going on.

And I assume, I think that there must just be some wires being crossed on the plaintiffs' side because I would have assumed that if they thought that Anchen at least was going to be used, this TRO motion was directed at Anchen at all, that they would have shared some of these form

orders perhaps with Anchen during the course of this proceeding.

So I've never seen this order that these people are talking about, the plaintiffs are talking about this morning, and so I think it's the facts of how this has kind of played out is that clearly the plaintiffs, you know, didn't intend any of this to be applied to Anchen or anyone else other than Mylan, because we never even were included in any discussions, any requests, any calls.

There were no calls to me ever from plaintiffs' counsel with respect to a TRO or any other kind of injunctive relief. So that being said, I'm not even prepared to really respond to the substance of any kind of injunction proceeding as it would affect Anchen because I don't believe that that has ever been teed up by the plaintiffs.

To the extent, though, that -- you know, I reserve my rights, but to the extent there is going to be any injunction, I think, then, the amount of a bond has got to be substantial. And, frankly, you know, the numbers that plaintiffs are throwing around, I'm having a hard time seeing what the hardship is.

Cephalon was purchased for \$6.8 billion by

Teva, which is Barr. Maybe that's why Barr is not here

today. And the notion -- I don't know what the numbers that

Mylan is asking for, but certainly, you know, they have probably 150 million in spare change sitting around somewhere they can use to bond some kind of judgment in this case.

So that being said, unless your Honor has any questions for Anchen, but it's our position that this does not affect us at all.

THE COURT: All right. I guess I will have a question at the very end of the proceeding, and that is — and I don't know whether this is an opportune time for you all to get together and make sure you're all at least on the same page with respect to what the outside effect of an injunction might be as requested by plaintiffs, and at least for you all to share some fundamental information, so if anyone wants to file supplemental papers on an expedited basis, you know what you're dealing with.

So I might ask you to have an informal discussion before you all leave town.

MR. MIZERK: Your Honor, certainly, just on one point, as far as the Anchen regulatory position at this point, Mr. Singer I think mentioned that they were going to appeal the Anchen case, and I think they said if they had done that, then that would not terminate the stay in the case. It would be a regulatory -- significant regulatory event.

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Well, your judgment in our case, irrespective of whether they appeal it or not, from the FDA's perspective, that terminated the 30-month stay. So the FDA has agreed to give Anchen final approval and any kind of -- there's really nothing else that really is pending or any other effect at this point in time that the judgment has. Had Mylan not launched perhaps, then there would have been an additional regulatory significance to the decision when it either became non-appealable, you know. if the plaintiffs didn't appeal that judgment, then it would have an additional regulatory significance of perhaps triggering. But now that's moot because Mylan actually has launched. And so the trigger has been pulled and you can't -- there's no resetting, and there's nothing, so it's just a -- if the intent of appealing our judgment is simply to prevent us from being a trigger, well, that's an unnecessary action because the trigger has been pulled and you don't need to pull it twice. Okay? THE COURT: All right. MR. MIZERK: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Anyone else from defendants' perspective? I quess Barr's position maybe has changed. don't know.

MR. SINGER: Just very briefly, your Honor, with

respect to Impax, the parties have settled, but part of that

settlement is that if there is no generic on the market, then Impax won't be on the market. And I believe there's a redacted version that was actually filed with the SEC that defendants are aware of that explains that, and we're happy to provide that to the Court as well. So they're not going to be somehow swooping in and taking the market.

On the actual -- just with respect to Anchen, we didn't make a TRO against them because they don't have tentative approval, so there's nothing to enjoin. They don't have final approval, but they don't even have tentative approval. As far as we know, they've provided us no information that they've taken any further steps in the FDA process since that hearing we had -- I think it may have been a year ago right around today -- about their ANDA and failure to pursue it.

So, again, that's with respect to Anchen. And I wasn't saying that your decision had regulatory import. I was just trying to explain, as Mr. Mizerk acknowledged, that Mylan's decision to launch has sort of accelerated this whole process, and if they had not done that, then our appeal, which has been pending Anchen's decision, would have prevented us from being here today.

And then, finally, with respect to the legal standard at issue, I think Mr. Wallace misunderstands sort of the underpinnings of the Court's order. And as you --

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I'm sure you remember, your Honor, you've been through this before in the Union Carbide decision. The Rule 62(c) standard of the stay of judgment, which is the alternative relief we moved for, we moved both to amend the Court's order under 59(e) as well as for a stay under 62(c), and the whole point of 62(c) is to weigh the factors. The Court's order does not say that there's a 50/50 chance. It says that plaintiffs, it says likely as not, and the Court can interpret your own language the way you wish. I will simply say the Court found that the likelihood of success prong weighed in favor of plaintiffs. And even if it didn't, under Rule 62(c), the Court may take all four factors into place, as the Court did in the Union Carbide case, and weigh the balancing versus the likelihood of success. THE COURT: One final question. MR. SINGER: Sure. THE COURT: I believe Mr. Marsden mentioned a party name, a case in connection with a one million bond being appropriate. I'm not sure -- and I have not read the papers that came in this morning. I'm not sure what that was referencing, and it might be helpful to me --MR. SINGER: I will let him speak. THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MR. MARSDEN: Your Honor, it is the AstraZeneca

1 versus Ivax matter, your Honor. We have all of the papers 2 from that case because some of them were filed under seal, 3 but I believe we had we attached to one of our submissions what we thought were the relevant papers, including the 4 5 temporary restraining order on which we modeled our proposed 6 temporary restraining order. So you should have those as 7 exhibits --THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. MARSDEN: -- to one of the briefs that we 10 filed last week. 11 THE COURT: All right. As I said to 12 counsel, I don't know whether it would be helpful, since you're all in the same room, to have further discussions 13 14 just to make sure everyone understands where they are in the 15 process. 16 Is it the case that I should give you another 17 24 hours to get me whatever else you might in connection 18 with this, or is there really no reason to wait and have me go ahead and get this decision out? 19 20 MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, I do owe you a 21 declaration on the burdens and costs and consequences of a 22 recall. I'm hoping to get that to you today, but perhaps in 23 an abundance of caution, if we could keep the record open

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25 THE COURT: All right. With the status quo

for 24 hours.

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1 being the status quo until that time? 2 MR. WALLACE: My representation that we will not 3 ship --THE COURT: All right. 4 5 MR. WALLACE: -- will continue. 6 THE COURT: All right. I will leave the record 7 open for 24 hours. Mr. Marsden? 8 9 MR. MARSDEN: Your Honor, I guess our view on 10 that is it would be appropriate for you to enter formally 11 the TRO with the bond that we proposed and with the 12 understanding that we could revisit the amount of that bond once we've received the additional information from 13 14 defendants and have had an opportunity to respond to it. 15 MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, there's certainly no 16 necessity for that. Mylan is a publicly traded corporation. 17 There are all sorts of repercussions that flow from entry of 18 injunctive relief, and I don't see why we can't let the record stay open for 24 hours, let your Honor consider 19 20 everything that has been said today, everything that is 21 going to be filed in 24 hours, and proceed in an orderly 22 fashion. We're not shipping product. 23 THE COURT: All right. 24 MR. MIZERK: Your Honor --25 THE COURT: Yes?

1 MR. MIZERK: -- the other Mr. Singer had 2 mentioned, that they're not asking for a TRO against Anchen 3 because they don't think they need one, so I think that clarifies the position, and we don't see that this motion 4 5 about a TRO has any impact on Anchen. 6 THE COURT: Although the alternate was a stay of 7 judgment. I have to go back and assess. I mean, that's the 8 problem when you are trying to move things forward, is that 9 nuances sometimes get past us. 10 So you might want to have a discussion or at 11 least clarify what their position is. 12 MR. MIZERK: Well, I think there's another motion for a stay of judgment that if we would respond to, I 13 14 need the papers in order to respond to that so I can see what has been said heretofore, which we have not been able 15 16 to see. 17 THE COURT: All right. 18 MR. SINGER: Your Honor, I believe they've been 19 served with papers. 20 MR. MIZERK: We got some paper. Well, is this 21 the Rule 59 motion that we're talking about? 22 MR. SINGER: Yes. Rule 59 motion, which I 23 believe is publicly available and was served by ECF on 24 Mr. Mizerk on Thursday.

MR. MIZERK: The Rule 59 motion -- so the

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briefing, it's not an emergency motion. It has not even been -- I don't think anyone has responded to the motion for a stay. I thought it was a Rule 59 motion which stays the appeal, by the way. I mean, no one can file a notice of appeal with a Rule 59 motion having been filed.

So the whole thing has just been, you know, bolloxed up by some crazy motion practice, and that I think was completely unnecessary. If that motion is the motion we need to respond to, then we'll respond to that one. But, again, I don't know that that motion, my quick reading of it that landed over the weekend --

and make sure I know what I'm addressing and make sure that if I address the motion for an injunction, that the other motions at that point, I don't think the Federal Circuit will accept an appeal or certainly an expedited appeal if I still have matters pending before me. So I think we really do have to go forward on some consistent basis.

So would you all think about that and write a letter clarifying for me ideally how we get this cleanly up to the Federal Circuit so we can get their words of wisdom as quickly as possible?

MR. SINGER: Yes, your Honor. We will do that.

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, thank you for your patience and for educating me about this.

1 MR. MARSDEN: Your Honor, may I speak to one last issue? 2 3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. MARSDEN: I apologize. But on the timing 4 5 issue, although it is true that Mylan has represented to us as of Friday afternoon that they are no longer selling or 6 7 shipping, the product that is out there is being sold in pharmacies, and part of the relief that we had requested is 8 9 that a letter be sent by Mylan to those to whom they have 10 sold, basically informing them of the Court's order and 11 ensuring that those sales downstream are also stopped. 12 THE COURT: All right. Well, I will work as 13 quickly as I can, but I do want to have the information I 14 need to make one decision, that no motions for reconsideration, you just ship it on down to Washington and 15 let them take a look at it. 16 17 All right. Thank you very much, counsel. (Counsel respond, "Thank you, your Honor.") 18 19 (Court recessed at 10:03 a.m.) 20 21 22 23 24 25